MEXICO AND THE FORMATION OF TURQUOISE. Papers were read before the National Acad emy of Sciences vesterday by Professors Hilgard. Agassiz and Silliman, and by Lieutenant F. Schwatka and S. H. Scudder. Several of the papers were of more than ordinary interest, and provoked much discussion. The Council of the Academy met and appointed a committee to arrange for the sale of property be queathed by the late Professor Bache. In addition to the members mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE the following persons are attending the present session of the Academy S. F. Baird, Washington, D. C.; B. A. Gould, Argentine Republic; S. P. Langley, Allegheny, Penn.; W. P. Trowbridge, New-York; William H. Brewer, New-Haven, Conn.; Professor A. Guyot, Princeton, N. J.; Henry L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y.; George J. Brush, New-

RESEARCHES IN SOUTHERN WATERS. Professor J. E. Hilgard, of Washington, D. C. opened the session with a paper on "The Basin of the Gulf of Mexico." which was illustrated by means of a relief model of the basin, constructed by the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Ge-

odetic Survey, C. P. Patterson, from numerous soundings taken in connection with the survey of the coast. The horizontal curves or contours of the depths of every 500 fathoms were marked upon the model, and also the curves of 10 and 100 fathoms. Before discussing the features of the basin, Prefessor Hi gard gave a short history of its exploration. The survey of the shores and soundings of the

approaches, he said, were begun as long ago as 1846, under the direction of Professor A. D. Bache, and continued until the outbreak of the civil war. Professor Louis Agassiz examined the structure of the Florida Reefs, in connection with the survey carried on by Captain (now Admiral) John Rogers Some sections across the Straits of Florida, with temperature observations, were taken, and in 1855 a section across from Cape Florida to the Bahama Banks by Lieutenant Craven developed the fact that the Strait is a comparatively shallow channel, a greatest depth of only 370 fathoms being found. Near the same cross section Commander Sigsbee recently found 481 fathoms, and in 1860 Lieutepant Marray found a greatest depth of 344 fathoms in a section across from Indian River. Some deep soundings in the Guif, reaching nearly 200 fathoms, were obtained by Lieutenant B. F. Sands at the same period. Under the administration of Professor Pierce, Master R. Platt was active in sounding across the Florida and Yucatan channels, on whiel occasions a dredging party, under the late L. F Pourtales, accompanied the cruise. It was not, Pourtaies, accompanied the cruse. It was not, however, until the present superintendent of the Coast Survey organized a systematic exploration of the whole Guif that its character became rightly understood. This was begun in 1872 by Commander Howell on the west coast of Florida, in comparatively shallow water, and continued and brought to a successful conclusion by Commander Sigsbee (1875-77) in the steamer Blake.

The team of the Gulf is an own, connected with

Sigsbee (1875-'77) in the steamer Blake.

The basin of the Gulf is an oval, connected with the general ocean circulation by two outlets. The area of the entire Gulf, cutting it off by a line from Cape Florida to Havana, is 595,000 square miles. Supposing the depth of the Gulf to be reduced by 100 fathoms a surface would be laid bare amounting to 208,000 square miles or rather more than one-third of the whole area. The distance of the 100 fathom line from the coast is about any miles. ene-third of the whole area. The distance of the 100 fathom line from the coast is about six miles near Care Florida; 120 miles along the west coast of Florida; at the South Pass of the Mississ put it is only 10 miles; opposite the Lemisana and Texas boundary it increases to 130 miles; at Vera Cruz it boundary it increases to 130 miles; at Vera Cruz ii is 15 miles, and the Yucatan banks have about the same width as the Florida banks.

same width as the Florida banks.

The following table shows the areas covered by
the trough of the Gulf to the depths stated: Area. 55,000 square miles Differences

187,000 square inles 260,000 square inles 326,000 square inles 387,000 square inles 595,000 square inles

This table shows that the greatest slopes occur between the depans of 100 and 1.500 fathoms. The maximum depth reached is at the tool of the Yuca-tan Bank-2,119 fathoms. From the 1,500 fathom line on the northern side of the Gulf to the deepest water close to Yucatan Banks, say to the deeple of 2,000 fathoms, is a distance of 200 miles, which gives a slope of five-minths to 200, and may be considered practically as a plane surface.

The Tucatan channel, which is the feeder of the Cult has a death of 1 life fathous and

of 1.164 fathoms and a cre section of \$110.36 square inties; the Strait of Florida in its similowest part, opposite Jupiter Inlet, with a depth of \$344 fathoms, has a cross-section of only 10.9159 square interests. As a consequence of this disparity the waters of the Florida Strait must show a greater velocity than those of the Yucatan Channel. The temperature has been taken at catan Channel. The temperature has been taken at all depths of the Gulf and the materials exist for the study of the waters and currents. Actual observation has shown that the average velocity of the current in the Florida Straits is about two inless an hour, and hence it is certain that this Strait cannot supply the volume of warm water that affects the temperature of England, Ireland and parts of Norway. Recent observations have shown that the connection with the Caribbean Sea is very deep and that the waters of this sea, criven by the westerly wields through the Straits of Yucatan, cause a very strong carrent. This current is driven through the from carrent. This current is driven through the florida Straits and forms that vein of ocean circu

ORIGIN OF CORAL REEFS.

Professor Hilgard was followed by Professor Agassiz, who gave his views concerning "the origin of the coral reefs of the Yucatan and Florida Banks. He said Darwin tried to show that that the produc tion of atolls is to be ascribed to the subsidence by slow degrees of the foundations on which they rest. This theory did not hold good with regard to the coral reefs and atolls to be met with on the eastern slope of the Windward Islands, to the North of Santo Domingo, and the scuthern coast of Cuba, south of Florida and in an easterly direction from Yucatan. In order to clearly understead how a submarine plateau can be built up sufferently near the surface to form a foundation on which resi-forming corals might live, it is necessary to pay attention to the various organisms which live trom the surface down to about 100 rathons. In calm weather they swarm near the surface, but when it is rough they are to be found several fathoms beneath the waves. They are borne along by the great occanic currents which are created by the winds, and supply the cords on the outer edge of the recis with abundant food. When these surof the ree is with abundant food. When these surface animals die, either by coming in cot fact with colder water or from other causes, their shells and skeletons fall to the bottom, and carry down with them some organic matter which gives a supply of food to deep sea animals. The great equatorial currents had their way through the namerous loopholes in the Windward Islands, and carry with them the greater portion of this Pelagic food. Upon entering the Caribbean Sea, the Guif Stream takes up these varieties of Pelagic Foramiodera and deposits them in the places where the Fucation and Florida Banks are to be found. In shallower depths, as in this case on the top of submarine elevations or volcanic formations, the accumulations of dead siliceous securicity any checking affect. The growth of these deposits, favored by the presence of carbonate of scarceis any checking fiect. The growth of these deposits, favored by the presence of carbonate of lime in ocean water and its consequent rejuction to bi-carbonate by carbone acid, eventually reaches that beight at which coral recis may exist. All the soundars made of late in these latitudes tend to confirm this view. On the other hand, it would be difficult to conceive how these submarged banks could have been produced by subsidence, situated as they are in relation to calculate. It is a much more natural view to regard these atolis and submerged banks as originally volcanoes reaching to merged banks as originally volcances reaching to various heights beneath the sea, and which have absorpently been built up to and toward the sur-ace by accumulations of organic sediment and the rowth of coral on their snammts. Professor Morse wanted to know whether Profes-

ser Agrasiz thought the same consistons which had been at work in the Guil of Mexico and in the Carlbean Sea have produced the coral formations and is and so fithe Pacine Ocean.

Professor Agrasiz replied that the hydrography of the Pacific Ocean was not well-known enough to

the Pacific Ocean was not well-known enough to enable him to judge of that, but the expedition of the Challenger had proved the existence of immense submerged plateaus of sufficient height to permit coral formations to take place.

In reply to an inquiry Professor Agassiz stated his behef that the 100 inthom line constituted in olden times the true limit of the continent, and that the sudden declevity to be found immediately to the cast of the Windward Islands, where a difference of not less than 6,000 fathoms occurred, proved the mediterranean character of the body of water lying to the west of the West India Islands.

THE APTERNOON SESSION. THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

who was received with hearty applause, and whose observations on ice and icebergs in the polar regions were listened to with interest. The formation of cebergs from the terminal fronts of glaciers. Lieucount Schwatka said, has long been a disputed point among savants, some contending that they derive their origin from the corroding action of the water undermining their projecting faces until the weight of the superincumbent mass acting on weight of the superincumbent mass acting on a lever overcame the cohesive power of the glacier along some line of least resistance, when the berg fell into the sea and was wafted away by the tide winds and currents. Others could only account for such huge mountains of ice by supposing that the glacier slowly crawling into the sea and plunging beneath a denser fluid, had a bouyant effect or ten-deacy to rise, which at last became so great that it overcame the line of least resistance near the shore. deacy to rise, which at hist became so great that it overcame the line of least resistance near the shore, and the berg rose into the ses to be at the further mercy of its uncertain clements. Both theories have proved to be correct. The former generally occurs where currents heated in more temperate climes pour their tepid waters northward and expend their thermal forces in contending with the vast packs, floes and glaciets of ice that obstruct their polar march, and whose fast corroding action has the slow glacier only a comparatively short time in its embraces before it has undermined it. The latter results where the chilled waters from the Pols have but little effect upon the glacial front; and slow as it is, it has time to crawl into the sea to give forthits mighty masses. Sometimes both kinds of forces are acting simultaneously upon the same glacier, and while hace by mountains are at intervals of centuries rising from their done, watery bed, other and smaller ones are more frequently dropping from its seaward face, for those formed by dropping are far smaller than those which rise into the sea. Atthough about seven-eignths of an iceberg is submirized, it must not be interred that when its height has been determined, seven times that height has been determined, seven times that height is its depth below the sea level. If of a tabular shape, this proportion becomes more nearly correct; but if of a pyramical or conordal cross section, which is far oftener the case, the lineal proportions of height to depth approach each other tion, which is far oftener the case, the lineal pro-portions of height to depth approach each other more closely, while the volumes necessary to more closely, while the volumes necessary to hydrostatic equilibrium remain invariable. Their great height, as compared with their breath, would show that these lineal proportions did not obtain beneath the sca incal proportions did not obtain beneath the sea state of stable equilibrium, and would not be in a state of stable equilibrium, and would topple over, a fact which sometimes happens when the conditions of equilibrium are disturbed by the unsymmetrical decrease of its different faces.

The height of bergs, estimated or measured by various Arctic voyagers, varie greatly. During the warm months of summer when they are most frequently encountered by navigators, they are often surrounded by a hazy mist, due to the condensation of the surrounding monsure by their chilly faces.

surrounded by a hazy mist, due to the condensation of the surrounding moisture by their chilly faces, and the effect is to make them appear much higher than they really are, which renders estimates of their height particularly unreliable.

As about seven-eighths of an accherg is under water, the curious spectacle which has often been seen in Poiar latitudes of these monsters pleughing their way against a repid current loaded with heavy pack ice and in the very teeth of a strong gale of wind, can be readily understood on the theory that the surface current is shallow, and the drifting colossus is only obeying the mandates of a deeper and more powerful agent.

DURATION OF ARCTIC WINTER.

Lieutenant Schwatka also read a short paper or the duration of the Arctic winter. The generally received opinion, said he, that the Arctic winter, especially in the higher latitudes, is a long dreary one of perfect opaque darkness, is not strictly cor rect. In latitude 83° 20' 20" N., the highest point ever reached by man, there are four hours and forty-two minutes of twilight on December 22, the shortest day in the year, in the Northern Hemisphere. In latitude 82° 27' N., the highest point where white men have wintered, there six hours and two minutes in the sbortest day, and latitude 84° 32′ N., 172 geographical miles nearer the North Pole than Mark-ham reached, and 328 geographical miles from that point, must yet be attained before the true Pinpoint, must yet be attained before the true Piuttonic zone or that one in which there is no twilight whatso ever, even upon the shortest day of the year, can be said to have been entered by man. Of course about the beginning and ending of this twilight, it is very feeble and easily extanguished by even the slightest mists, but nevertheless it exists, and is quite appreciable on clear cold days, or rights, properly speaking. The North Pole itself is only shrouded in perfect blackness from November 13 to January 29. a period of seventy-seven days. Supposing that the sun has set (supposing a circumpolar sea or body of water unlimited to vision) on September 24, not to rise until March 18, for that particular nount, civing a period of about fifty days September 24, not to rise until March 18, for that particular point, giving a period of about fifty days of uniformly varying twilight, the Pole has about 188 days of continuous day light, 100 days of varying twilight, and 77 of perfect inky darkness (save when the moon has a Northern declination) in the period of a typical year. During the period of a little over feur days, the sun shines continuously on both the North and South Poles at the same time, owing to retraction paratlax, semi-diameter and dip of the horizon.

THE TURQUOISE OF NEW-MEXICO.

Professor Silliman read a paper in sequence of his paper of the preceding day on the structure of mineral veins, and explained the formation of the inrquoise of New-Mexico. He also presented interesting ethnological facts concerning the Pueblos or Inan peans of that country. He exhibited a number of domestic articles recently found in excavation at Mt. Chalchuitl, in Los Ceritios, about twenty-two miles southwest of the ancient town of Sauta Fe. Among these were a large stone haramer of the hard hornblendic andesite of which the mountains of the country are largely formed; a lang, a postery glot, such as are maintactured to this day; a spoon made of shell; a perfect specimen of a pottery disk, and some of the bones of the Paeblos or Indian inners, who were killed in 1680 by the fail of a large section of Mt. Chalchuitl, which had been undermined by them. These articles had been covered in the caverns for 200 years when found. The rocks which form Mt. Chalchuitl—the Indian name of the turquoise—are distinguished from those of the surrounding and associated ranges of the Cerillos by their white color and decomposed appearance, closely resembling tuff and kaolin, and giving evidence of an extensive and profound alteration, due, probably, to the escape through them, at this point, at Mt. Chalchuitl, in Los Cerities, about twenty-two dence of an extensive and profound alteration, due, probably, to the escape through them, at this point, of heated vapor of water and perhaps of other vapors or gases, by the action of which the original crystalline structure of the mass has been completely decomposed or metamorphosed, with the production of new chemical compounds. Among these the turquose is the most conspicuous and important. In the seams and cavities of this yellowish-white and kaodin-like toffaccous rock the turquose is found in thin veinlets and nitle balls or concretions called "maggets," covered on the exterior with a cense of the nearly white tuff, and showing on cross fracture the less valued varieties of the cen, more rarely offering line sky-blue stones of higher value for orna-

the less valued varieties of the cem, more rarely offering ine sky-blue stones of higher value for ornamental purposes. It is easy to see these bite stams in every direction among these decomposed racks, but the turquoise in masses of any commercial value is extremely rare, and many tons of the rock may be broken without inding a single stone which a jeweller or virtues would value as a gem.

That considerable quantities of the turquoise were obtained can hardly be questioned. The archeot Mexicans attached great value to this ornamental stone, as the Indians do to this day. The familiar tale of the gift of large and costly turquoise by Montegina to Cortex for the Spanish crown, as marrated by Clavigero in his bistory of Mexico, shows the high value attached to this gem. It is not known that any other locality in America has furnished turquoise in any quantity. The origin of the turhigh value attached to this com. It is not known that any other locality in America has furnished turquoise in any quantity. The origin of the turquoise of Los Cernico in view of late observations to bot donotful. Chemically, it is alhydrous aluminum phosphate. Its time color is due to a variable quantity of copper oxide derived from associated rocks. The Cerillos turquoise contains 3.81 per cent of this metal. Neglecting this constituent the formula for turquoise requires; phosphoric acid. 32.6; alumina. 47.0; water, 20.5. Total, 100.1. Evidently the deconposition of the feldspar of the trachyte has furnished the alumina, while the phosphate of lime, waich the interocope detects in the thin sections of the Cerillos rocks, has furnished the phosphoric acid. A little copper is diffused as a constituent also of the vens of tols region, and hence the color which the metal imparts. The inspection of thin sections of the turquoise by the increacepe, with a high power, shows the semingly homogeneous mass of this compact and noncrystalline almeral to consist of very minute scales, nearly coloriess, and having an aggregate polarization, and showing a few particles of iron oxide. The rocks in which the lurquoise occurs are seen by the aid of the meroscope and polarized light in thin section to be plainly only the ruins, as it were, of crystalline trachytes showing reminants of feldspar crystalline trachytes showing the classed as trachyte-infix, and are doubtless merely the result of the crystalline rocks of the district along the line of volcanic fissures.

The session was concluded with a paper by Samnel H. Sendder on "The relationship of the carbon-

The session was concluded with a paper by Sam-nel H. Sendder on "The relationship of the carbon-iterous cuphober is to living and extinct Myrapods." A RECEPTION IN THE EVENING. In the evening Professor Henry and Mrs. Draper

gave a reception to the members of the Academy at their home in Madison ave. Among those present were Mrs. Professor Barker, Mrs. John Bigelow, Mrs. McClure, of Albany; Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. John Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Mills, General L. P. Di Cesnola, Lieutenant Schwatka and thirty-five members of the Academy. The laboratory of Professor Draper was illuminated by eight electric lights. The host referred with pride to the fact that this As the opening of the afternoon session Professor
Marsh introduced Lieutenant Schwatka, U. S. N.,

COST OF CITY GOVERNMENT.

INQUIRY OF THE STATE SENATORS. ATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., AND JOHN SPARKS ON THE EXPENSES OF THE COURTS-CRITICISM OF DE-PARTMENT ESTIMATES BY H. A. BEERS-EX-POLICE COMMISSIONER VOORRIS'S VIEWS OF POLICE REPORM.

The Senate Committee continued hearing testimony concerning the expenses of the City Government yesterday in the Mayor's private office. Every member was present and many spectators attended. Nathaniel Jarvis, jr., clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in his testimony said that he thought the expenses of that court could not wisely be reduced. John Sparks, clerk of the Court of General Sessions, said that he could dispense with ten of the thirty-six clerks, H. A. Beers showed where Department estimates should be reduced. A criticism of Police Department expenditures was made by ex-Police Commissioner Voorhis

TESTIMONY OF FOUR WITNESSES.

Nathaniel Jarvis, clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, was the first witness examined. He was questioned as to the feasibility of reducing the expenses of his court. Mr. Jarvis said:

We haven't force chough now. The force was reduced once before, but the question of salary was not touched. That is regulated by law. The hours of duty are from 9 o'clock till o'clock. I generally get there at 9:39 a. m., and sometimes at 8:30.

Senator Strahm-Do you exercise the same super-vision over the circks and the court business that a business man would over the circks in his employment? I think I do. Are you entirely independent in your colors. entirely independent in your selection of

lerss I Yes, sir. There is no interference whatever. Most of he elerks were there when I took the office. Mr. Strahan—There is a sort of impression that a great many attaches of the court are merely smeetire, and heir duties a mere matter of form, like running errands,

Nothing of that kind can be said of the clerks there. As to the officers I cannot say. I do not control them. They are only under my direction so far as assigning them to duty from term to term. I have never had occasion to change the officers and would not have power to do so without consulting the index. I cannot say that here can be any decrease whatever without injury. I do not think I have because of the consulting and the consulting the index. ave too many officers employed. Mr. Strahan—What do you call employment—standing

Mr. Jarvis stated that general terms were held four times a year. Mr. Straban asked if all the officers would be employed if there were only two terms a year, and the witness replied that they would, but that there was no time when only two terms were held. The expenses of the court for the coming year he estimated would be \$156,000. This included stenographers.

Mr. Strahan-It strikes outsiders that this is an extra-

rdinary expenditure for one court.

Mr. Jarvis-I don't think so, for the amount of work Mr. Jarvis then gave details of the work done

There were no fees received which were not reported in the court. The pay-roll aggregated \$66,000 a month, including three stenographers. THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

John Sparks, Clerk of the Court of General Ses ions, was the next witness. Mr. Sparks testified that he had been clerk since 1849. Senator McCarthy, the chairman, asked for his views in regard to the reduction of his force of clerks. Mr. Sparks|said: Could do with less—fully ten of the attendants, and one clerk, who receives a satary of \$1,200. My salary is \$5,000 as clerk of the General Sessions, and \$2,000 as clerk of the Oyer and Terminer. The amount is fixed by statute. The division was made by the Legislature. Senator McCarthy—I suppose the duties could be done for \$5,000 i Senator Strahan-I suppose Mr. Sparks is protected by

Schalor Strainar-1 suppose ar. Sparks to protected by the Constitution.

Mr. Sparks (to Schalor McCarthy)—The pince is not a line appointment, but is made by the judges, and continues during their pleasure.

Is this one of the offices you think beyond the reach of the Legislature?

I don't think anything about it.

Mr. Sparks said further, that some of the assistant clerks received higher salaries than those in other courts. He thought his own salary a fair one, and did not see where any reductions of salaries could be made in the list of clerks. Mr. Sparks could not explain why one stenographer in his court received \$500 more than another one.

SUGGESTIONS OF H. A. BEERS. Henry A. Beers, secretary of the Society for Muni-

cipal Reform, was next sworn. His report on the subject of city expenses, made to the last Legisla ture, was in the hands of the committeemen, and both the witness and the members of the committee frequently referred to it. Mr. Beers made a number of suggestions as to changes in the machinery of the municipal government, which he thought would reduce expenses and sectors a better class of officers.

Among other times, he thought the Mayor should have the sole power of appointment and removal. The Board of Aldermen, he said, was better when no salaries were agarened to the office. The present

Ino salaries were attached to the office. The present plan of paying salaries to these officers was deleterious. The witness continued:
There is a meeting of the Board of Aldermen once a week; actually they met only forty-five times has year. Their whole proceedings were in the Kecard in 176 pages. Two men could have done this record work, and yet they employ eight man to do it, at an expense of \$12,000 yearly. The Eureau of Permits we propose to wipe out; it is a madern invention, and there is no revenue from it. The city expends \$22,000 upon it, and receives in return only \$14,300. Mayor flavemeyer toward the close of his asiministration remed to issue any permits, he was so convinced of the uselessness of the bureau.

Senter McCarthy—What would you do with the next ourrant.

senutor McCarthy—What would you do with the permit business?

Mr. Beers—I would not allow permits to be issued for obstructing the streets. Frequently this bureau is used for political purposes. I have known of neerbanks who have been arrested for not taking in goods fast enough from the sidewalk, and compelled to go to Hartem for trial, at an expense of \$10 or \$15. It is notorious that a large portion of the streets in the lower part of this city are diegally obstructed. The inspectors for the Second Marshal's office, the Permit Bureau, go to a man who has not obtained a permit to put lineambrances on the streets and rell hom that he will be flued \$5 by the courts for the incumbrances, but he can "serile" the matter by paying \$2.50 to the inspector. Generally the merchant prefers "to settle" the matter. Where the \$2.50 goes to I do not know. Our theory regarding the Mayoralty is to increase the power of the Mayor and give him a later of salety evolution the set how would tempt first class of the late in the the office. Senton McCarthy—Woy don't first-class mut take it how?

Mr. Esers—Begause they won't take the office with

senator McCarthy—Way don's first-class and take it now!

Mr. Beers—Because they won't take the office with their hands tied. We propose to reduce the safary of the Corporation Counsel because we think he does the same class of sork as the District Attorney, who only gets \$12,000. As for his assastants, they are certainly yor; capable men, but they would work for least-the experience in that office for a young lawyer is very valuable. We do not think as economical use is made of the public outdings; much money cound be saved by a redistribution of the city offices. This bunding for one could be used nor et than it is now. The armories also could be reduced in number, by not again leasing certain premises. There has been expended on the Centre Market bulleting \$40,000 for making it safe as an armory. That could be used; and also manber one at the toor of East beyone this, which is used now as a stable.

Senator McCarthy—How do the duties of Controller compare in importance with those of the Mayor!

Mr. Beers—It is not as imperiant an office as that of Mayor. He is not as independent officer; his duties as finance officer are shared by the Mayor. We reduce the expenses of the Para Department by striking off the one-truition force. We are trying to stop the miniplication of parks. The proper work of the Department now is simply that of maintenance. There is no need of a large force of engineers. We recommend the cutting down of the salaries of Park policemen 20 per cent, because there are been a reduction in the salaries of ordinary policemen.

Senator McCarthy—What is the cause of the increase of crimary policemen.

of over \$2,00,000 for the estimates for 1851 for the sup-port of the parks!

Sensitor Boxby-Well, \$150,000 add tional is to be ex-pended on the Moraingrade Park, and \$25,000 for the fittle parks in Pourth-ave.

Mr. Beers-Yes, but they expend \$40,000 unnecessarily on a corps of engineers. The cest of maintaining the purks is too great; there are too many inforces. In re-gard to the Department of Public Works I would say that we thought the Department ought to get along with the same amount as it had hast year. There is a large margin put on the estimates of all the depart-ments for political purposes.

ments for political purposes.
Senator Medarthy—I have heard it said that Mr.
Campbell is an able main. Do you think so?
Mr. Beers—Yes, I do—the best man we have had there or years. Senator McCarthy-But still you cut down his esti-

Senator McCarthy-But still you cut down his estimates.

Mr. Beers-Well, Mr. Campbell takes a pride in his department, like other chiefs; and he has to submit a little to ponitical pressure. We totak that the supply of Croton water should not be increased at large expense in latter fun investigation. We cut down the gas estimate because the price of gas has gone down nearly 100 per cent. A large part of the upper part of the city, practically uninhabited, is unnecessarily lighted.

Senator McCarthy-At night, from the Hudson River Bailroad, one can see miles of these lights.

Senator Buxoy-They are on the boulevards, Senator, and if you were out riding at night you would thank the city Government for having those lamps lighted.

Mr. Beers-We taink the salaries in this department ought to be reduced. Like all the departments, the salaries in this department were named in the flush times of 1870-72. We taink they ought to be reduced.

of 1870-72. We think they ought to be reduced. TESTIMONY OF EX-COMMISSIONER VOORHIS.

John R. Voorhis, ex-Police Commissioner, testified

regarding the Police Department. He said: regarding the Police Department. He said:

There are many points that can be improved upon in that department. I think, firstly, that one Commissioner could do the work better than four Commissioners. The Commissioners have points of difference necessarily. These differences become known to the force would be better attended to. Instead of assignments to please this and that Commissioner the assignments would be made by only one man. I think the

The captain would not date to say this if he did not class he was supported by two at least of the four Police Commissioners.

Senator McCarthy—What is the remedy for this interference of the police!

Mr. Voorhis—Put a man at the head of the Police Department who will be above doing that sort of thing.

Senator McCarthy—Would you retain the Street-Cleaning Bureau in the Police Department!

Mr. Voorhis—Yes, I would; for the police can inspect the streets without additional expense. I think money could be sayed in the department by running it on business principles. I ran it for four months, and having the permission of my associates to dismiss incompetent men' and paying close attention to it, I ran it for cheaper than ordinarily. Street cleaning, I think, ought not to cyst the city over \$600,000 a year. There were reports of men being taxed in this department who desired employment in it, but I never could discover evidence of such a fact. I do not think there is thorough inspection of the work done now. It all coopes back to having a proper head of the Police Department. I don't think it would make any difference if all the Police Commissioners were of one political party. A place of deposit for street sweepings should be secured in advance of cicaning the sirects. To its material a wanted in Hoboken, in Gowanus Bay, up Newtown Cenek. The city has rallen into the bad habit of paying for a place to deposit it laidly; we ought to be paid for it.

The Committee adjourned until this morning.

THE MUNZBERG MURDER TRIAL.

THE PRISONER SENTENCED FOR LIFE. PLEA OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE AC-CEPTED-EVIDENCE TENDING TO SHOW THAT THE MURDERER'S MIND IS NOT SOUND-THE

SENTENCE PRONOUNCED. The trial of Frederick J. Munzberg for nurder in the first degree in the killing of Xavier Lindhauer, August 2, 1880, was concluded yesterday. After considerable testimony had been given for the defence, tending to show that the prisoner was not of sound mind, the plea of murder in the second degree was accepted, and Munzberg was sent to State Prison for life. There was the same crowd as on the previous days of the trial.

The testimony for the prosecution was closed with the evidence of Deputy Coroner P. J. Donlin, who conducted the post-mortem examination over Liedhauer's dead body, and of Officer Bell, who had charge of the

Mr. Kintzing opened the prisoner's case before the jury, and said that the defence rested principally upon the ground that the prisoner was of unsound mind and not morally responsible for his crime. Mrs. Lenn Munzberg was called as a witness. She gave her babe into testified in German without agitation. Her husband, she said, had always acted queerly. On the night of their marriage be got up greatly frightened and said he +aw in the room a big black dog with white eyes. Frequently at night he would get up and walk excitedly around the room and think be saw strange sights there. He had a bad temper and would often ill-treat her. He threatened more than once to kill all their claimed : " Lena, we must all die : I can get no work." He tried to choke her and when she broke from him and naked him why he did this he said he didn't know. He wanted to sell the children at another time and in fact didtake one child away for the purpose, but it was brought back by a neighbor. Sometimes he would go several days without food.

Frederick Myer, of No. 73 Forsyth-st., testified that he had known the prisoner for four years. One day last spring the prisoner came into the liquor-store of the witness. He was doughted, he said, that he had taken a job of work away from his brother. He said he was so glad he could butt his head against the wall. Then the prisoner, discovering his brother in the yard, ran away, saying he would fix him anyway. The witness had often watched Munzberg going along the street and acting strangely. He would walk along with his head down, muttering and throwing his hand wiltily in the air.

an occasion when Munzberg brought to him pawn tick ets, and wanted some money upon them. He said the tickets were for jewels of his wife that he didn't want to have sold. The witness took the tickets, and efferward gave them back to Munzberg because of his poverty. A year and a half ago Munzberg came into the store cry-ing and troubled because he was in description. He said that he intended to take his children on board a boat and throw them overboard, and then drown him self. Whenever he came into the store he conductes himself strangely; frequently he would matter and grind his teets, and look so savage that the witness would be frightened, and try to get rid of bits. One day the prisoner was in the stre when hts brother came in. He grew furious, and sprang at his brother, crying out that he must thrash him. The witness and his clerk held Munzberg and told his brother to go away. When he had gone they let the prisoner go Munzierg went out, and soon came back with a pitcher and asked where his brother was. He said he must flud him and kill him. When the witness tried to calm him he only called the louder, and throwing the pitcher into the street, dashed it into pieces. The commotion aroused the neighborhood. The witness said that he had con sidered the prisoner crazy, and always when he came to mustering and grinding his teeth with rage, would

try to get him to go home because he was afraid of him Louisa Munzberg said that she lived at No. 43 Forayth-st., and was the wife of the prisoner's brother She told of some of Munzberg's strange actions. One he came to borrow a book from her. He said when he people, who ran all around nim, and the longer be read the more there were of these strange visitors. Then, he said, if he should sign the book with his blood he would become invisible and could have what he wanted and the people would go away. Often he would begin to cry for no apparent reason. He would grasp his head with both bands, and say that it was ringing and dizzy and all was black before his eyes.

Gustay Munzberg, the husband of the last witness however, had only given a few words of testimony whe began to consult together and then with Assistant Dis-trict-Attorney Bell. Finally the three approached the bench and talked for some time. In low tones with Justice Davis. The jurymen began to fidget in their seatand to whisper together, and the whole andhence watched the proceedings closely, evidently expecting some arriving announcement. Then the lawyers went back to their sents and Mr. McCielland said that they had concluded to offer a pick of murder in the second legree, believing that the evidence showed that the prisoner's intellect was of so low an order that he could not deliberately carry out a preconceived purpose of murder. Mr. Bell accepted the plea, and Justice Davis said he thought this the proper action.

Dayls said be thought this the proper action.

The prisoner during this time sat immovable, as he had throughout the trial, apparently unconscious of everything. If he was acting me part of an invincible gent manhae the part was well played, although it seemed to be imbecility rationer than humaer. His lawyer had bim stand up to receive senione. He stared at the Judge and them stimply gazed at the reporters beside him. When the interpale or asked him his age he said thirty-four years and missiated his parce of residence, giving it as No. 34. Forsymett, instead of No. 45. He said he was a misson by trade and had nothing to say why judgment should not be ponounced upon him. Justice Dayls then said deliberately that under the peace funder the trial player was inspirationed in the State Prison for hite. The crime committed was a neith as one, committed under directionstances of extreme crueity. But it appeared that the prisoner was a men of a poculiar order of intellect, and it was prouble that it the lary had found thus he was guilty of murder in the first degree the Seventow of a man of his grade of intellect and countries the consequence of his crime would not be of great value to the community. The prisoner then was achieved to imprisonment in the State Prison at hard labor during the find term of his natural life.

A great crowd followed the prisoner when he was taken from the court-room. His wife came slowly after with her twins, and her sick babe in her arms.

Justice Dayls, when he came out, stopped to speak kindry to Josephine Booking, the young woman who courageously took the smoking pistol from the murder-cr's hand walle he was standing over the dead body of The prisoner during this time sat hamovable, as

assigned force could be cut down two-thirds. There would then be more policemen for particle duty: only 1,700 out of the 2,261 do actual parted duty. There are 170 detailed to public and Frivate institutions pay nothing to public and Frivate institutions pay nothing to 18 the service. I think that there are 300 moils begin to run. If these men were employed they will have little to do till next summer and the excursion boots begin to run. If these men were employed there would be no necessity of increasing the force 300 men—as is now desired by the Board of Police. I think that twelve surgeons would be sufficient, in second to first condict the second of the force 300 men—as is now desired by the Board of Police. I think that twelve surgeons would be sufficient, in second mean once to a miscret.

Mr. Voorhis—I don't think they do directly; mor that matters.

Mr. Voorhis—I don't think they do directly; mor that the folice Cammissioners ever give orders to the police of the Police Cammissioners ever give orders to the police of the Police Cammissioners ever give orders to the police of the Police Cammissioners ever give orders to the police of the police of the Police Cammissioners ever give orders to the police of the police of the Police Cammissioners of the Police Camm and county purposes. After discussing the meaning of the statute, Judge Gilbert says:

In my judgment, the Legislature intended to substitute the method of taxing the capital stock and personal property of corporations for State purposes prescribed by the act of 1880, for the system formerly in use, and to exempt that sind of property from taxation for State purposes only. The provision that the lands and real estate of corporations shall continue to be assessed and taxed where situated, is not incompatible with this construction. For it does not appear, nor is it reasonable to suppose, that the revenue which will accrue from taxes received pursuant to the act of 1880, will amuont to a fair or just contribution by corporations to the funds required for State uses. That provision, therefore, is one to make good any deflect in the tevenues of the State by continuing the tax on real estate of corporations for State by continuing the tax on real estate of corporations for state purposes. The necessity of the taxation of the capital and other property of corporations for local purposes also will compatible to the company of corporations from that burden and to cast it whosty upon individual citizens. The relator is cuttled to have the tax in question reduced by deducting therefrom the amount thereof which was imposed for State purposes.

A SUIT TO RECOVER \$30,000.

Mrs. Dora Austin, who attended John A. Merritt, the enttle dealer of Port Chester, during his illness, and to whom Mr. Merritt handed his pecketbook containing, it is stieged, about \$30,000, and which was subsequently taken away from her, has been a suit against John Lyon, a nephew of the dead man, for the recovery or the money. Martin J. Reogh is retained as counsel for Mrs. Austin, and E. P. Cowies, of Rye, repre-

DECISIONS-Nov. 17.

DECISIONS—Nov. 17.

Supreme Conrt—Chambers—By Judge Donohue.—
Stuart age. Stuart.—\$50 counsel fee and \$4 per weex almony.
Schuroll 4st. Schuster.—Denieu with costs. Bowman age.
Untes.—Motion denied; see memorandum. Reynoda agt.
Reynodas; Now-York Life Insense Company act. Mosre.
No. 1. Isham and another agt. Lythom—Granted. In the
matter of the Bockaway them. Improvement Company.—On
whose application is this assect! Cattin agt. Birshhed.—Motion denied with costs. Schuron agt. Wicker—Donied with
costs. Armstrong agt. Commings.—Motion denied without
costs. Pitapatrick agt. the NewYork and Manhattan Beach
Bailrond Company.—It is clear defendants must know whelfcritical company.—It is clear defendants must know whelfthey employed the party stated. Motion must therefore be
granted unless the allower is amended by maxing it a positive
branch of amendon, with #10 costs to piantiff. Fleid agt.
Bland.—Motion granted, see memorandum. De Loghos agt.
Surges agt. Habilin.—Order granted. O'Eryno, agt. Vield;
In the matter of Chase i Bradley agt. Parker, Breeder agt.
Breeder: Solver agt. Springstein; Simales agt. Morris;
O'Neil act. O'Neil.—Grented.

Special Term—By Judge Beach.—Sweeney agt. St. John.—

Special Term—By Judge Beach.—Sweeney agt. St. John. o'Neil.-Granted. sym-By Judge Beach,-Sweeney agt. St. John.-of \$250.

Special Term—Ity Judge Beach.—Sweeney agt. St. John.—Allowance of \$250.

Common Pleus.—Special Term.—By Judge Larremore.
—Brow act. Lockwood.—Metron denied and order signed. In
re final accounting of Harrison.—Publication of citation
ordered. In re Hubbell.—Bond approved Schultz agt. Rossisnd; In re Risley; Kohlwey agt. Buse and others; Raftery
agt. Byrnes; Consolidated Coal Company agt. Staples.—Appheation granted. Hawks art. Seligman.—Pettion granted.
In the matter of the assignment of Ponvert.—Motion granted.
Marine Court—Chambers—By Judge McAdam.—
Loenr agt. Drannan; Farastine agt. Bowne; Haseiton agt.
Sussies? Broher agt. Welfs.—Motion granted. Glinoly agt.
Lennon.—Judgment for plaintiff. White agt. Corwin; Stonack act. Thomoson.—Motions denied without costs. Chase
agt. Cohen.—Default opened on terms. Chase agt. Kupper.
—Motion granted mices within six days the defendant serves
an amended answer and pays \$10 costs. Birdsell agt. Johnson.—Complaint dismissed. National Ice Company ast. Doelger.—Ballable strachment ordered. Plusgerald agt. Mutray;
Earle agt. Quinn.—Octobro to pay over granted. Mason agt.
Learle agt. Quinn.—Motion to pay over granted. Mason agt.
Daly.—Judgment filed.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

PART I AND THE AND TERMINEE-Davis, J .- Court

eus al 10.39 z. m. - Crimina bisicess. Paur II - Suith, J. - Coort ceies at 10.30 a. m. - Nos. 97, 1106, 1059, 1664, 1982, 1678, 1122, 2133, 3343, 122, 82, 3077, 2941, 1498, 220, 3508, 2143, 2413, 1351, 755. 92, 2172, 3734, 2206, 3310. 2082, 3077, 2641, 1498, 220 2202, 2172, 3738, 3230, 3310, PART 111-van Vorst, 1.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—Nos. 10:55, 1645, 38:60, 3871, 2200, 2263, 300, 1938, 16:38, 14:50, 6:32, 2241, 2250, 3716, 261, 2611, 2278, 3874, 2329, 22064-9, 422-9, 015, 2308, 2338, 2334, 2333, 2336, 2337, 2238, 2341, 233119, 2442, 2443, 233119, 2442, 2443, 2434, 2434, 2434, 2434, 244 341 q. 2442, 2843.
SUZEROR COURT-SPECIAL TRAM-Preedman, I.—Court opens 10 a.m. Calendar cabled at 11 a.m.—Held in Part 11 from: Nos. 36, 42, 7, 12, 18, 43.
COMMON PLEAS—6. TAL TRAM—C. P. Duly, C. J., and J. Duly and van Holes a, 1J.—Court opens at 11 a.m.—Nos. 18, 14, 145, 149, 152, 153, 154, 156, 156, 157, 159, 169, 162, 63, 165, 166, 107, 168, 169, 170.

"Felak, URBE-Larcemore, J.—Court opens at 11 a.m.—oday calendar. No day calcidar.

Third. Trun - Part I - Van Brunt, J. - Court opens at 11 a.

m. - Hed in Part II. Room. - Nos. 461, 752, 764, 895, 323, 419.

Part II - Adbourned by the term.

MARINE COURT - PIRAL TRUN - PART I - Sheridan, J. - Hedd
in Superior Court, Part III - Court opens at 10 a. m. - Nos.

5849, 4-47, 4093, 4537, 247, 1089, 1552, 4526, 271, 4078,
196, 3441, 4078, 3668, 3730, 3989, 4404, 4422, 3628,

Part II - Hawes, J. - Hedd in Common Picas, Part I - Court
opens at 10 a. n. - Nos. 3451, 3397, 5929, 108, 4558, 3635, numon Pleas, Part I-Court

 Sart III - Goeps, J. - Heid in Superior Court. Special Term court opens at 10 a. m. - Nos. 5923, 1898, 4365, 4378, 6256
 B457, 5143, 3455, 4290, 3995, 387, 3711, 3379, 2444 4345, 4407, 0448, 3455, 4790, 3005, 587, 8741, 5879, 2444, 4375.

14888181 Sussions—Part I—Cowing, J.—The People agt, John Bank, George W Seitenbach, James F Mohen, deorge Evaka, John Bank, George Massedha, grand farceny; Thomas A. Seiney, forgery; William Holland, Michael Bogers, Jarceny from the person; Kate Connor, petit farceny; Charles Mack, Charles Barness, violation Loilery law.

Pair H. Smyth, R.—Pe People agt, Samuel Roscoberg, Thomas Johns, George King, burgley; William H. Shippley, Jacob Levy, grand farceny; James Herbert, farceny from the petion; Hie Sing, assault and battery; Robert Salm, William W. Sabine, Ernest Warner, Druy Lunden, obscens Hieratter; Charles Rielly, grand farceny.

Other And Principles Colors, L.—Court opens at 11 a.m.—The People agt, Patrick Dolan, Catherine Bolan, homicide.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. to-day, present the Hon. Charles J. Polger, C. J., and associates, the following mistness was transacted;

associates, the following mastness was transacted:
No. 362.—The St. Nicholas Insurance Company, respondent,
agit the Merchants' Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, appellant, arcured by George W. Parsons for appellant
and William G. Coole for respondent.
No. 360.—The Ressevoit Hospi al. appellant agit the May
or, etc., of New-Yors City, respondents. argued by Lewis L.
Detailed for appellant aim D. J. Dean for respondents.
The day camentar for Thurslay, November 18, 1880, is as
follows: Nos. 372, 373, 374, 377, 359, 316, 379, 371.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Nov. 17.-The following busi-

States indiay:

No. 67.—The Goedyear Denial Valennite Company agt.
Charles G. Bayls: argument continued by W. D. Shipman for
appelless and congrues by B. F. Lee for appellants.

No. 59.—A. J. Henrig, appellant, agt. W. H. Page, receiver,
etc. appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for
the Districtor Kansas; submitted.

No. 68.—The trabolization the town of Warland, Mass.,
plaintiffs in error, agt. Charles G. Acams.—Discussed with
tooks. No. 69.-C. A. Artbur, Collector, plaintiff in error, age are breyfus et al. - Dismissed, each party to pay its own 70.—Henry W. Stowe, appellant, agt. the City of the City of

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL,

St. Louis, Nov. 17 .- The Congregational M. Storrevant, of Hillnois, delegates to the General Assemmy of the Presbyterian Church South, and the Rev. Ed ward Davies, of New-York, delegate to the Congrega-Henal Union of England and Wales. The vote transferring Sunday-school work from the Home Missterary Society to the Congregational Publishing Society was reconsidered

THE SECULARIZATION OF THE STATE.

sose of organizing a National Association for arization of the State was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Monday afternoon. More than sixty persons were present. The Rev. Churles Cravens, of relode, was chosen chairman. B. F. Underwood, of Massachusetts. R. J. Spencer, of Wisconsin, and Professor Dension, of Immois, were appointed a Committee of Correspondence rathers, were apportied a committee of Correspondence and Organization. Subsequently has committee resorted a national address, at the forth the means to be taken to seem the secularization of the States. This nodress calls for the doing away with religious exceeds in all institutions superfied by inxiation, and advocates the faxation of church property and the repeal of laws regulating in religious south the amunistic ed. Robert C. Ingersoil is challenged of the Finance Committee.

Conversation heard on the front platform of a Sirest ear; "Does yees led me there niver was such a man as Morey that writthe Chinase letter!" "Sure the man's own mather, mark ye, swears as how he to was in existence!"

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Wendesday, Nov. 17, 1880. The following sales were held at the Exchange

I plot of land on Bonievard, se cor of oblight, 116.2x 140.8x1005x8x3; James D Fish.
I plot of land, u a West 152d-st, running through to 153a st, 100 ft e of 10th-ave, 71x105,10x15x197, M A Cashman Ry John H. Drayer.

1 three-story brick boute, with lot, No 111 Cannon at w s. 75 ft n of Stantor at lot 20.0x100 James Brady
2 similar houses, with lots, New 113 and 113 Cannonst, we adjoining above, each lot 20 0100; Annea
1 similar house, with lot, Ne 117 Cannon st, odion. nos liar house, with lot No 117 Cannon at, adjoin-ing above, fot 20 Oct 100 A Ottlerburg . ing lots, with lots, No 119 and 121 Cannon at, joining above, cain 14 20 Oct 100 Aufors I similar house, with lot, No 284 Stanton ot, hw cor

ctantou-t, adjusting above, each lot 12.0075;
Cotenberg,
Infarthouse with lot, No 271 Stanton-st, adjening above, lot 10.77 or 100 Columbia at ne see
of Stanton-tones, with lot, No 100 Columbia at ne see
of Stanton-st, with lot, No 100 Tolumbia at ne see
2 similar houses, with lot, No 101 and 101 Columbia at adjening above, each lot 51.775.4. Mr.
Of these

George at a well of a charles of the first years of the pointing shows no 17.1-22; Alexander Ach, and jointing shows no 17.1-22; Alexander Ach, 71. It so a story brick house, with int was George at 71. It so Santonat, but 17.1-22; Or P. Meyer, 2 similar houses, with lots was George at adjusting above, case but 17.1 for 10 r. It fo 10 rich as stantonat, 50 ft well George at 25473; 1 Lot & Stantones, adjoining above, 25275; P P Mayers

1 three story prick house, with lot. No 586 Green, which st, sw row of West Houston at, lot 25x25.7;

Joseph W.cks.

1 smalls, house, with lot. No 584 Greenwich at, lot 15x25.1;

James Corry

1 two sory brick house, with lot a s. West Houston, at, 15x2 ft w of Greenwich at, 101 21.0x00 George

15. 05.2 ft w of Greenwich at, 101 21.0x00 George

1 two-story brick house, with lot a s. West Houstonst, cf., if a wolf Greenwickst, lot 21.0x50 George B Copper.

1 similar house, with lot, a s. West Houstonst & Joning above, lot 40 x50; TE Kean.

Frame shot, with lot, on West Houstonst, accord Washingtonst, to 123.11x50; E A Houstonst, a word Washingtonst, but of 23.11x50; E A Houstonst, a word Woodingtonst til 3.0x50; Bobert Stocklard Similar houses, with lots, Nos 331 to 339 West Houstonst, a looming above, each lot 18.6x50; Joseph Wests.

1 similar houses, with lots, Nos 341 West Houstonst, lot 18.1x50; D Kelly

3 similar houses, with lots, Nos 341 to 347 West Houstonst, a houstonst, a Nos 344 west Houstonst, lot 18.1x50; D Kelly

3 similar house, with lot, Nos 342 West Houstonst, lot 18.1x50; D Kelly

3 similar house, with lot, Nos 342 West at a cord of Houstonst, lot 25.1x75; M Regan.

1 similar house, with lot, No 341 West Alloustonst, lot 25.1x75; M Regan.

1 similar house, with lot, No 341 West, adopting above, lot 25.4x5; H Carron lot 10.0x50; Cf. 13.0x50; H McLeool

1 two-story crick house, with lot, e s. Westes, 75.1 ft

73,610 1 two-story brick house, with lot, es, West at, 75.1 ft

1 two-story orien house, with the processing of the same of the sa

10. Warrenst, U. S. 180 18 w of Brosilway, of 22 100, leased November 1, 1871, form 21 year, ground rent #2,260 per annum 1 Barnard.

1 5-story rowm stone dwelling with lease of lot, % 20 Warrenst, n. 8, 125 ft. of Churchst, lot 23 100 leased May 1, 1872, term 21 years; ground rent, \$1,750 per annum: B Buchards.

1 five-story brick buildings, with plot of land, Mos 167, and 169 Peaule st, sw cor of Pine st, plot of land, 43x73,0x45,3x73,1; George F Feedick Co. 3 three-story brick buildings, with plot of land, No. 75, 75 and 17, Pine-st, s. 7, 20 ft. of Pearlet, plot of land 6,8x3, 2x5,3x1,2x7,0x5,11; samme D Babcock. By Richard V. Harnett.

2 four-story brick tonoment houses, with lots, Ne
40 and 51 Lewisst, w a 100 ft n of Delancy at,
each lot 55x100: D Buhler.

1 frame house and stable, with 10 lots, on 3d st, be,
tween Aves A and B 24th Ward, each lot 55x
100: S F Brown. 2 four-story brick bullants, and three story brick dwering, with 2 lots, Nos 38 and 30 furdlowst s. between Grand and Heater-sts, lots each for 87.8; M Hirshneld.

By Charles S. Brown. 2 Lois, n s 140th st. running through to 141st st, 181.6 ft s of Alexander-ave, each 25x200 the Mu unit Life Ins Co.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSPERS Norfolk-st. 8.8, 100 ft s of Houston-st, 25×10°; Ioseph Firischmar and wife to 8 sephus Schuster ...
102d-st, 8.8, 255 ft s of 4th-ave, 155×20°; Io- and also,
sa 102d-st, 406 ft s of 4th-ave, 155×20°; Io- and also,
sa 102d-st, 406 ft s of 4th-ave, 15, 6x20°; Io- and also,
sa 102d-st, 406 ft s of 4th-ave, 15, 6x20°; Io- and also,
sa 102d-st, 406 ft s of 4th-ave, 15, 6x20°; Io- and also,
sa 102d-st, 406 ft s of 4th-ave, 15, 6x20°; Io- and also,
sa 102d-st, 102d-st, 102d-st, 102d-st,
sa 102d-st, 102d-st, 102d-st, 102d-st,
soner, and another, Unsteen, etc.

100.4; Cordelius of oth-ave, 20xiocas 27thest, n.s. 140 ft w of oth-ave, 20xiocas to 94ary E Prait to 94ary E Prait Norfolk-st, w.s. 100 ft s.ot Honston at, 25x100; Son Norfolk-st, w.s. 100 ft s.ot Honston at, 25x10.1; Mary 52,500 13,000 have sweer of 75th st, 102.2x100: E Oppendel-mer et al to H Bresson men ave LON No 113 East T. 13,750 5,500 51,005 and husband to J Kirkparnsk (40) (40):10; and wes Lot No 17 and also Lot No 17 at House (40); S M Purch of Hisson (12.444):18 [Oxales (Close Colored C Envy? Kavaniuch and husband to 3 Kurspaires.
Cotage-si. Lot No 194, 50x110; and also Lot No 17
ones Mott-si. 3x ward, 5x110; and Pardy et
al, extenior, etc. to 31 Kuson
2d. ave se cor of Sourest, 12.4x41x8.10xx1.8; 6 Delvin and wife to Anne Larracy.
121st-si. ss. 175 to 00 12d ave, 52.(x108.)0 Jenne
11 Rond and husband to F McCeninic

2,500 2,500

Same property; Mary W.C. Lennux to Same one-hulf interest.

RECORDED LEAVES. Schuchardt, P. to J. Steinmont & Co. 4 lots at Central Mote Haven, I year rest. Sullivan, M. (Krent), to S. Kan and another, sop rest of Nos 423. n. 1425 West 3511 at J. years rest.

Country Property For Sale and Co Let A RARE OPPORTUNITY.-FOR SALE

A SHORE FARM, 30 miles on Long Island. excellent land, large buildings, good or are will see in estate. By LAND & WHITING & Becking A TORANGE, N. J. (neighborhood specialty).

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ORANGE, N. J., HOUSES and COUNTRY SEATS to let and for sa a furnished and default and for sa a furnished and default and seattle opposite the station orange No.

TO CAPITALISTS. valuable tract of mineral land, continuing 25 are monthly are rich deposits of communication and about our to plenty of water and within 5, mile of the Way. To be proposed, and smalley of emery proven superior to Turnia. All be sold cheap. Address
J. P. SMITH Rox 155, Media Fees

TO MANUFACTURERS. - FACTORY SITES

Brooking Property for Sale and to Ed.

LOTS in BROOKLYN, low-priced and bar gains, in vicinity of Eapld Transit Road to be smiled annealistely. RULAND & WRITING, 5 Beckman